

and many smaller establishments, scattered among which were a number of law offices and drug stores. The way was so crowded until three o'clock this morning. It had destroyed everything south of Front and Cedar streets, from Cherry street to Priester's Alley, and thence extended to Deadrick street, doing considerable damage. Moore's photograph gallery, well known to the Army of the Cumberland, was entirely consumed. A man sleeping up-stairs broke his leg by leaping to the street. A number of old landmarks of Nashville are gone.

Fire—An Outrage, Etc.

NASHVILLE, October 24.—The Pennsylvanian Freedmen's Relief Association completed a school-house at Silerstown, Alabama, last Saturday, and would have commenced the school on Monday, on which morning some incendiary burned it to the ground.

Nearly every noted gambling den of

Nashville was destroyed in the conflagration this morning.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

St. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Late advices from Montana say, a party of Mountain men who had encamped at the mouth of Milk River, and were on their way to the Great Horned Indians, and after five hours' fighting, the Indians were driven off with a loss of twenty-one killed. The whites had four killed and several wounded.

FENIAN TRIALS.

TORONTO, Oct. 24.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners taken at Fort Erie in June last, commenced at noon. Col. John B. Lynch was first placed in the dock, and pleaded not guilty. Solicitor General Cockburn and Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P., appeared for the Crown, and J. Martin, of Hamilton, and J. H. Doyle, of Toronto, for the defence. Kenneth McKenzie watches the proceedings in behalf of the American Government.

before the jury was completed, which consists mainly of farmers and mechanics from the country. Hon. Mr. Cameron opened the case for the Crown with an address to the jury. The first witness, Thomas Newbigging, of Fort Erie, identified the prisoner as "holding a high command among the Fenians while engaged at Father's Farm. The evidence for the prosecution was then given until 5 P. M. One of the prisoners turned Queen's evidence, and confirmed the statements of other witnesses. The Court adjourned at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FREEDOM'S UNION COMMISSION—SPEECHES BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, LYMAN ABBOTT, GENERAL HOWARD, AND OTHERS—GREAT EXCITEMENT.—The first annual meeting of the Free-

men's Union Commission was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. The hall was densely crowded with an intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen. The President, Salmon P. Chase, being unable to attend, Francis George Shaw was chosen in his place.

Rev. Lyman Abbott offered prayer, after which a letter was read from Chief Justice Chase, announcing his acceptance of the Presidency of the Society, and stating his confidence in the Society and its interest in the work it had undertaken.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, General Secretary of the Commission made a statement of the operations of the Commission during the year. He stated that 1,356 teachers had been sustained, and that more than half the entire number were in the service of the various branches of the Commission. Of these the New York branch alone supported more than a third.

and instructed 50,000 pupils, exclusive of multitudes of adults, whom these teachers and their assistants were educating in the Orphan Asylums and Industrial Schools, and sustained, and relief afforded to the hundreds of thousands of the destitute and suffering, and the poor of the land, there was still a great work to be done; there were still over 700,000 for whose mental and moral improvement no aid had been provided. The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the sum of not less than \$100,000 be raised by the State and vicinities, for the education of the freedmen, and that the co-operation of the Freedmen's Aid Society be secured, in carrying this resolution into effect.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was greeted with great applause. Mr. Beecher said:

No charge has been more universally and eloquently made than that of slavery, that it was abhorred to material interests—that this was the vice of democracy. No human institution has been so generally and so mercifully, it has the appearance of

[illegible]

The fight with Lincoln he was likely to lose, and he was likely to lose it to the North. He could not carry the Declaration of Independence, nor even the declaration of the world's independence, and he could not carry the Declaration of the South, and all that familiar machinery which we know in the North in favor of the South, and all that machinery which we know in the South in favor of the North, and the consequence was that the whole tide of the argument was against him, and he was impulsive of thought and feeling is more on again. The first obstacle that is in the way of the North is the Declaration of Independence, and the second obstacle that it will be impossible for the North to leave; the North with its ideas, and I say that it will be impossible to prevent it. And the third obstacle is the Declaration of arrangement, but of natural law. The law or the honor does not turn on human beings, but on the law of nature, and the law of nature is the one truth that neither it is that in the natural living law, that people think that respect for the law of nature is the one truth in the free State will at the great community. (Applause.) As in the case of the highest type of civilization.

ation will govern those relatively lower and barbarous, so among individuals in a community. In the long run, the men that represent the highest form of mental development will predominate over those that represent the lower, and within the bounds of any nation, that part of a nation which is prolific with the high, at moral, social and the largest intellectual conceptions, will surely predominate over every other. Ideas are free; they fly through the air; no man can stop the truth; it will go through cracks.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)